

DESCRIPTIONS OF THREE NEW SPECIES OF MARINE SHELLS
FROM NORTH-WEST AUSTRALIA.

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THE specimens now described form part of collections made in 1890 and 1891 by Mr. J. J. Walker, chief engineer of H.M.S. "Penguin," during surveying operations off the north-west coast of Australia. The land-shells collected at the same time have already been reported on in these Proceedings.¹

1. MARGINELLA WALKERI, n.sp. Fig. I.

Testa ovato-fusiformis, albida, nitida; spira conica, ad apicem obtusa; anfractus 5, superiores planiusculi, sutura callosa sejuncti, ultimus elongatus, ad labrum breviter ascendens; apertura angusta, longit. totius $\frac{7}{12}$ adæquans; labrum incrassatum, intus denticulis numerosis munitum; columella plicis quatuor validis, subæqualibus instructa. Long. 12, diam. 5 mm.

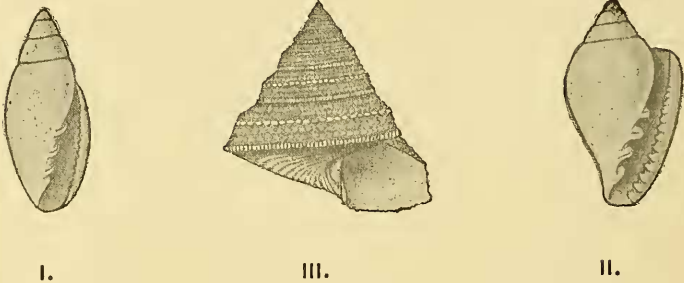


FIG. I. *Marginella Walkeri*, n.sp.
 ,, II. ——— *Baudinensis*, n.sp.
 ,, III. *Astele stenomphala*, n.sp.

Hab.—Baudin Island and Holothuria Banks, North-West Australia (11–34 fathoms).

The denticles upon the labrum, about twelve in number, do not extend to the top, a fourth of its length being smooth within. The species is remarkable for its narrow fusiform shape and prolonged spire.

¹ Vol. i, pp. 84–99.

2. MARGINELLA BAUDINENSIS, n.sp. Fig. II.

Testa brevissime fusiformis, albida, nitida; spira obtuse conoidea; anfractus 4-5, convexiusculi, ultimus irregulariter triangularis, antice contractus, supra convexus, ad labrum breviter ascendens; apertura angustissima; labrum subrectum, superne angulatum, valde incrassatum, intus denticulis numerosis munitum; columella plicis quatuor validis instructa. Long. 6, diam. 3.25 mm.

Hab.—Baudin Island and Holothuria Banks, N.W. Australia (34-53 fathoms).

The three upper columellar plaits are strong, and project directly across the narrow aperture, the basal one being not quite so strong and oblique. The denticles within the lip are very close together, about eighteen to twenty in number, and extend along the whole length. In form this species is very like *M. Metcalfei*, Angas, from Port Jackson, but is larger, and has the outer lip more angled above and more strongly denticulate within. *M. debilis*, Pease, known only by a very inadequate description, must be a closely allied form. *M. Metcalfei*, which is considered by Tryon to be the young of *M. australis* of Hinds, is quite distinct from that species, not only on account of its different form, but also on account of a difference in the columellar plicæ.

3. ASTELE STENOMPHALA, n.sp. Fig. III.

Testa acute conica, carinata, anguste umbilicata, cerea, seriebus pluribus granulorum ornata, supra suturam carina valida, obtusa, pallide maculata, cincta; anfractus 9, primus lævis, politus, globosus, cæteri convexiusculi, in medio subangulati, ultimus infra angulum planiusculus, liris concentricis circiter 14 (paucis gracilioribus intercalentibus) cinctus; umbilicus angustus, perspectivus, albus; apertura irregulariter quadrata; columella vix perpendicularis, rectiuscula, ad basim obsolete tuberculata. Diam. maj. 14.5, min. 13 mm.; alt. 16 mm. Operculum extus concavum, pluri-annulatum.

Hab.—Holothuria Banks, N.W. Australia (15 fathoms).

The obtuse keel which ascends the spire above the suture is ornamented with close-set elongate tubercles, and the granules upon the slight angulation at the middle of the whorls are somewhat larger than those above and below.